

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY APRIL 24, 1899.

XXXVIII—NO. 8

## Chief Testimony All In

Witnesses for the State Giving Evidence in Rebuttal.

## TRYING TO BREAK THE ALIBI.

Not Yet Known What Line the Arguments of the Defense Will Take—It is Now Believed that the Case Will go to the Jury on Wednesday Afternoon.

CANTON, April 22.—The end of the murder trial which has been in progress for the past three weeks, and which has been the subject of conversation in every public place in the city as well as on the street corners, is now in sight. The question now is, "What will the verdict be?" Some there are who look for a verdict of guilty as charged, many others a verdict of murder in the second degree, still others a verdict of manslaughter, and some for acquittal. The testimony in chief on behalf of the accused was closed Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the last witness called being Sample C. George, the former husband of the defendant, but now married and living in Alliance with the two boys born of his marriage with Mrs. George. His testimony was introduced for the purpose of showing, or tending to show, that he and the alleged murderer lived together happily until they came to Canton and met George D. Saxton.

The defense has presented to the court and jury testimony tending to prove an alibi; justification for the crime, emotion al insanity, but never at any time during the presentation have they said by witnesses that they denied the killing of George Saxton on the evening of October 7, 1898. Just what defense they will set up in the arguments to the court and jury is only conjectural, and depends largely upon the strength added by the state in rebuttal testimony. As to the alibi the state is making every preparation to meet it. County Surveyor J. S. Hoover was engaged Friday night making a survey of the points involved which, with other evidence to be introduced in rebuttal, will show Mrs. George, from the testimony of her own witnesses, to have been within four blocks of where the revolver was found, and by this same witness to have been at her house within twenty minutes after the shooting of Saxton in Lincoln avenue.

Besides the attack to be made on the time set up in the alibi testimony, the state will undertake to show that it is possible for any person to reach the home of the "alibi witness" within the time stated, about twenty minutes. It has been proven that Mrs. George was very near the scene of the shooting at 6 o'clock, and the preponderance of the testimony is that the killing of Saxton occurred at 6:10 o'clock. At best there is only a margin of from eight to ten minutes in the alibi, yet the attorneys for the defense seem satisfied that they have established the alibi. Witnesses, in the person of three or four of the most reputable and skilled physicians of Canton, will be put on the stand in rebuttal, will show Mrs. George, from the testimony of her own witnesses, to have been within four blocks of where the revolver was found, and by this same witness to have been at her house within twenty minutes after the shooting of Saxton in Lincoln avenue.

An attack will also be made on the testimony of Mrs. Lizzie Miller, who said she saw the mysterious man in a long black mackintosh cape and sailor hat. An effort will be made to show that she is spiritualist, and was led to believe in the "man apparition" from the strange impression she had the morning after she heard of Saxton's death. There is a strong prevailing sentiment that the defense has greatly weakened their case, if they ever had any, by the introduction of witnesses of questionable repute and associating Mrs. George with them for the past two or three years. Today will be devoted to hearing rebuttal testimony. It is the opinion that at least two days will be consumed in argument.

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

At the opening of court Friday afternoon, Mr. Pomerene cross-examined Mrs. Mandebaugh, who had testified to Mrs. Althouse's visits to the Saxton block. Nothing material developed.

### MISS FLORENCE B. KLINGLER.

Testified to having known Mrs. George for some time. She formed her acquaintance in 1896, while Mrs. George roomed with Mrs. Finley. She went to the Saxton block with Mrs. George one night during the St. Louis convention. They saw Janitor Shepard during that visit and Mrs. George went into Saxton's office. Witness went home and Mrs. George came later in company with the janitor. Mrs. George had a package wrapped in a newspaper. Witness and Mrs. George went to the latter's room. "What did you do?" Objection by the state.

The court—"I presume this is in re-

quiry in regard to seeing Saxton and Mrs. George the night of Saxton's death. You entered your home as the clock struck 6?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do then?"

"I got supper."

"How long did it take you?"

"I don't know. It didn't take long. I was in a hurry because I was expecting company, Ira Howenstein, to call in the evening. We had been keeping company about two years. Mrs. George came in while I was getting supper. I asked her to have supper, but she declined."

"How far is it to your home in Marion street from the square?"

"About three and a half blocks."

Counting from street to street as Mr. Grant named them this distance was increased.

"You have been a good friend of Mrs. George?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are a warm friend of her's now?"

"Yes, sir."

Redirect—"I now live with Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker in East Tuscarawas street."

"How did Mrs. George appear when she came to your house that night?"

"She appeared as she always did."

IRA HOWENSTINE,

of No. 724 Meyer avenue, was examined by Sterling. He knew Mr. Saxton and has known Mrs. George three or four years. Of the evening of Saxton's death, witness said:

"About 6 o'clock I left my home in Meyer avenue and went to Martin's saloon. I remained there four or five minutes and then went to Miss Klingler's house. I got to the house, No. 311 Marion street, about 6:35. Mrs. George was there talking to Miss Klingler. Mrs. George remained there until about 6:50. I had seen Mrs. George there a number of times. She appeared as she always had. We had some conversation."

Cross-examination by Mr. Pomerene—"You estimate that it was 6:35 when you got to Klingler's: you didn't look at your watch?"

"I looked at the clock at the house."

"How did you happen to look at the clock?"

"I had an engagement with Miss Klingler at 6:30."

SAMPLE C. GEORGE

was called to the stand. As his name was announced Mr. Welty sat on a corner of the counsel table just in front of and with his back to Mrs. George, completely shutting off her view from the witness box. She made no effort to see the witness and was impassive from the time he entered until he left. Her face was partly turned from the stand and her chin rested on her hand in which a handkerchief was held during all of the testimony. She only looked up once or twice and then it was towards the crowd back of the press table.

George was examined by Mr. Welty and after he had said he had been married and separated from his wife in 1889 was asked:

"From the time of your marriage to the accused until you met George D. Saxton, what were your relations with your wife?"

Objection by state overruled.

"They were pleasant and happy."

"That is all."

Witness told of the various places he had lived with his first wife in answer to questions and told of moving into the Saxton block in 1886 and remaining there until 1887.

Redirect: "How many children were born to your marriage?"

"Three."

"One is dead."

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Is this one of them?" pointing to Howard, the youngest.

Re-cross examination: "You say your relations were always pleasant with your wife?"

"Always pleasant except for the ordinary troubles that come between man and wife."

"Didn't you have troubles at Hanoverton?"

"No, sir."

"You say you nurse for a living: who have you nursed for?"

"For Lida Newell, in Cleveland."

Several places of questionable reputation were mentioned and witness asked if she had not been in them. As to one she said she had been there for three weeks, but on learning the nature of the place she left. She also mentioned several Canton homes in which she had nursed during last summer.

"You have been to Charley Simon's many a time?"

"No sir."

"You were often at Balser's?"

"No sir."

Similar queries were made with regard to other places of questionable repute.

"Did you ever see Saxton go into the Finley house?"

"No sir."

"Did you ever see him sit on the porch?"

"No sir."

"Why did you leave Mrs. Finley?"

"I went to housekeeping in a room in the Empire block with Lydia Bell."

" Didn't you leave Mrs. Finley's because Mrs. Finley told you to go on account of your conduct?"

"No sir."

The court at this point limited inquiries in regard to the character of women with whom the witness associated or lived with.

"How long did your brother live with you in Marion street?"

"One winter."

"How long did you live alone in Marion street?"

"I lived there two years and a half. Aside from one winter, my brother came to Marion street and stayed there for a few days or a few weeks at a time."

"How well did you know Saxton?"

"He followed me home one night."

"You were walking and he rode a bicycle back of you?"

"Yes sir."

"I thought so."

At this point Mr. Grant took up an in-

quiry in regard to seeing Saxton and Mrs. George the night of Saxton's death. You entered your home as the clock struck 6?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do then?"

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"How long did it take you?"

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IRA HOWENSTINE,

who now lives in Barberton, is a quaint Irishman with a broad brogue and a taste for humor. He knows Attorney Grant quite well and was ready for a joke with him. During his examination there was such laughter in court as to occasion many raps for order and a threat from the bench to clear the room.

He said he now lives in retirement in Summit county, but formerly was a neighbor of the Eckroate family in Navarre. He knew the family quite well.

"Did you know of Mrs. Eckroate using morphine?"

"Yes, sir: I know she did."

"How did you learn it?"

"Because her stepdaughters came to my house late at night saying their mother was cross."

Objected to by the state and excluded.

"I saw her take morphine in my house and in hers."

Witness said Mrs. Eckroate once left her husband in Canton and came to my house. He tried to persuade her to go back to her husband and quit using the morphine. She said she could not quit using it; that she would use it as long as she lived. At another time Mrs. Eckroate told him she could not get along with the family. She said she would use the drug as long as she lived.

"What was the effect of the drug on Mrs. Eckroate?"

"Sometimes she looked wild and sometimes she was drowsy. She was inclined to be cross."

Cross examination by Mr. Grant—Mike excuse me, I should have said Mr. Burke, but I've called you Mike so long I couldn't help it."

"That's all right Mr. Grant."

"You used to keep a saloon?"

"Yes, and I kept groceries and dry goods, too."

"But when you didn't keep dry goods and groceries you kept saloon?"

"I always kept dry goods and groceries and sometimes the other things on the side."

"You kept the place up near the railroad."

"Yes, sir: it was the best saloon ever in the town."

In other answers the witness said there had been a good deal of domestic trouble in the Eckroate family. He said he had often been at the Eckroate home and Mrs. Eckroate at his home.

MISS LAURA BURKE,

of Barberton, daughter of the last witness, was examined by Mr. Sterling. She testified that she was a neighbor of the Eckroates in Navarre.

What do you know about Mrs. Eckroate using morphine?"

"The girls said it was morphine and that it was the stuff she got drunk on."

Witness told of trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Eckroate when he said it was all on account of morphine. Mrs. Eckroate said she tried to quit but couldn't. Once the witness visited the Eckroate home in Canton. Mrs. Eckroate threw her stepdaughter down and threatened her with a butcher knife. Witness took the knife and pacified her. Mrs. Eckroate became violent again at 11 o'clock that night and the next morning she had no recollection of the witness being in their home during the night.

MRS. LIZZIE MILLER,

the witness who testified to seeing the man in the mackintosh and cap on Lincoln avenue the night of Saxton's death, was called for at the opening of court Saturday. Mr. Pomerene said: Dr. House had reported her too ill to attend yesterday, and that Dr. Marchand had been sent this morning to examine her with reference to appearance today. Permission was reserved to cross-examine her when she appeared and the state began evidence in rebuttal.

COUNTY SURVEYOR HOOVER

was the first witness called to testify as to distances from the Althouse house to Tuscarawas street, and over Dueber avenue and South street to the Klingler residence on Marion street. After objections by the defense Judge Taylor excluded measurements between the points over any specified route. The object of the testimony was to show that the accused might have started from the scene of the tragedy after the shooting and reached the Marion street home of Miss Klingler at the time named in the latter's testimony.

S. A. KIRK,

proprietor of the Star restaurant, testified that on the evening of Saxton's death he saw Mrs. George, but after objection from the defense was sustained preventing the witness from telling the hour, which was between 4 and 5 o'clock, according to Mr. Grant, who said the testimony was in rebuttal of testimony of witnesses who testified to Mrs. George being in South Market street at or near 5:30 o'clock. The court said this should have gone into chief.

A certificate from Dr. Marchand was read stating that Mrs. Miller was too ill to leave home.

Mr. Grant offered the court docket on the divorce of Florence B. Klingler to impeach the witness. The docket was excluded.

FRED M'CLURE

Was called and asked concerning the search of Mrs. George in police headquarters after her arrest.</p

## THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

N. Erie Street, — MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.  
BIMONTHLY FOUNDED IN 1868.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 12.  
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on  
site at Babbitt's Book Store, Bam-  
berlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Hill street.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1899.

Much has furnished statistics to show that the wealth of the United States is twenty-two billions greater than that of Great Britain; nearly twice that of France, and equal to that combined of Russia, Italy, Austria and Spain. These statistics are based on values as shown by real estate records, buildings, merchandise and railroads as well as the circulating medium in each nation.

Postmaster Van Cott, in a letter to the postmaster general giving a comparative statement of the receipts at the New York office states that those for the month of March are unprecedented in the records of the office. The year 1898 was a most remarkable year in the history of American prosperity, and it appeared even more wonderful than it really was from the comparison of the free trade times preceding it, but from the present outlook 1899 bids fair to outstrip 1898 as a record breaker.

In establishing what is to be known as a School of Public Health in New York, the university of the state of New York has taken a step which will merit the approval of the entire country. According to The Outlook, the purpose of the school is to prevent disease. Instruction will be given in sanitation and hygiene, and all accredited medical and sanitary officers in the state will be entitled to free instruction. Special provision will be made for training factory and school inspectors, inspectors of food supplies and of charitable institutions, and to provide expert chemical and bacteriological assistance for public health officers. If those for whose benefit the school is designed take advantage of the opportunities offered, the importance of hygienic and sanitary laws will soon be better understood by the general public and public officers will have less difficulty in enforcing them.

That the wool growers of the United States are suffering from the disastrous effects of the free trade policy of the Cleveland administration is clearly pointed out in the April circular of Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, but although the situation as regards domestic wool is not as favorable as was hoped for, the outlook for improved conditions is extremely encouraging. While it is true that from various causes scoured wool dropped more than five cents per pound, and is now that much lower than it was at the outbreak of the Spanish war, nevertheless it is still worth ten cents per pound more than its average value during the free wool period, and more than that much above its value today in the free wool markets of the world. This much has been done for the American wool producer by the Dingley tariff act, in spite of the heavy handicap of a three years' supply of free wool.

In spite of the deep concern felt in the navy department over the news of the capture of Lieutenant Gilmore and fourteen American marines, grounds for hope are found in the fact that the three American soldiers who were captured by Aguinaldo's forces before Manila were not killed, and at last accounts were being treated with consideration. Aguinaldo's well known reputation for feathering his own nest leads to the belief that he will prefer to listen to overtures for the purchase of the freedom of the Americas. The President has at his disposal \$3,000,000 for extraordinary expenses, and some of this money can be used for ransoming Gilmore and his companions if they are still alive. According to a recent dispatch from Washington, the suggestion has been already made that the efforts of Admiral Dewey to effect the release of the captured men may pave the way for overtures for peace from Aguinaldo.

The settlement of a question of great delicacy concerning the Samoan commission will doubtless cause the relief and satisfaction throughout the country justified by its importance. The question involved was: To what military salute was the commission entitled which was intrusted with diplomatic duties. The commissioners are certainly not ambassadors or ministers, and could not receive the salutes prescribed for such officers. It was equally plain that although they will supersede the consular representatives of the three powers in administrative matters, they are not consuls and therefore could not be saluted as such; it was likewise apparent that in succeeding to sovereign authority in a land governed by a king, they were not entitled to the salute of twenty-one guns prescribed for the President of the United States and foreign monarchs. After going through the entire list of salutes presented by the United States naval regulation, it was decided that as the commission was going to Samoa to gov-

ern the island, its members were certainly governors and should receive the salute of fifteen guns prescribed for a governor of state of the Union. Unembarrassed by further anxieties concerning the proper honors which they should receive, the commissioners may now assume the administrative and diplomatic duties connected with the settlement of the political situation in Samoa.

## OUR FLAG IN CUBA.

George Kennan is watching the development of the American spirit in Cuba and giving his impressions to the people of the United States through the columns of The Outlook. Mr. Kennan notes a surprising development of patriotism and other American traits in Santiago. The Cuban bootblacks proclaim their profession in the exact tone that one hears on Broadway in New York, and street urchins go about whistling our army bugle calls and our popular airs. Since American notions began to take hold, the number of free schools in Santiago has increased from one to nineteen. There are 1,922 pupils, and accommodations are to be provided as soon as possible for 1,500 more. Most significant, however, is the growing habit of saluting the American flag. This is Mr. Kennan's description:

"I happened, a night or two ago, just before sunset, to be standing on the edge of the parade ground in front of the Fifth infantry barracks when 'Retreat' was sounded and the national colors were slowly lowered to the music of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' A large number of dirty, ragged street urchins, of all ages, sizes and complexions, had assembled to watch the drill and dress parade. The instant that the band struck up 'The Star Spangled Banner' and the flag began to descend slowly from its staff every boy who wore hat or cap promptly took it off and stood bareheaded in respectful silence until the ceremony ended. I don't know what they thought or how much they understood, but I am told that they began this practice months ago of their own accord, when they first noticed that American bystanders followed it, and that they have strictly observed it ever since."

Advocates of enforced Cuban independence may notice how much more is to be read in these days about the Stars and Stripes and how little about the Cuban flag.

## TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

This Old Question has to be Answered Candidly by Massillon People.

What do the people of Massillon think of the statement published below? Can any citizen ask for more convincing proof of the merits claimed by the article under discussion? What is lacking in such evidence? The most superficial investigation will corroborate it. It is Massillon proof for Massillon people. It is not the style of proof other medicinal preparations offer—viz., Kalazamoo, Mich. proof for Massillon people. The most exacting cannot wish for anything more. Read this. Mr. Wm. Strobel, of 58 Duncan St., agent for Adams Express Co. for over twenty years, says: "I was in my office many a day when I should have been at home in bed. I had a gripe and stuck it out in the office; after that I was troubled for one and a half or two years with my kidneys so that at times I have lain down on my bunk, not being able to keep on my feet. Things looked somewhat serious, for I suffered with a dull pain across the small of my back when I sat for any length of time, or when getting up or down or bending over. I am not a great hand to take medicine but I have tried a number of them. Nothing ever did me much good until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. I was suffering severely one day and stepped into Baitz's drug store and got them. They gave relief in a short time and I was quite free from that miserable feeling. My back is stronger than it was. I was so satisfied with the result that I advised every one to give them a trial, honestly feeling that they would do them good."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

By allowing the accumulations in the bowels to remain, the entire system is poisoned. DeWitt's Little Early Risers regulate the bowels. Try them and you will always use them. Rider & Snyder.

Glad Tidings to Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief. It is the great remedy for diseases of the respiratory organs like asthma, bronchitis and hoarseness. Rider & Snyder.

People who have taken DeWitt's Little Early Risers will never have anything else. They are the "famous little pills" for torpid liver and all irregularities of the system. Rider & Snyder.

A Life for 50¢.

Many people have been cured of kidney diseases by taking a 50¢ bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. Rider & Snyder.

It makes no difference how bad the wound if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It will quickly heal and leave no scar. Rider & Snyder.

Lingering La Gripe Cough Cured.

Mr. G. Vacher, 157 Oregon St., Chicago.

My wife had a severe case of la gripe three years ago and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely. Now we are never without a bottle of this wonderful cough medicine in the house. 25 and 50 cents. Rider & Snyder.

If you suffer from tenderness or fullness on the right side, pains under shoulder blade, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and feel dull, heavy and sleepy, your liver is torpid and congested. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will cure you promptly, pleasantly and permanently by removing the congestion and causing the bile ducts to open and flow naturally. They are good pills. Rider & Snyder.

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## "THE NEW CRED."

## Percisel Feels the Throb of Springtide Life.

## GLORIES OF THE UNIVERSE

By Tuning Our Ears to Nature's Voice  
We Learn to Exercise Our Highest  
Thoughts and Choke Out All the  
Bad Ones.

Let there be many windows to your soul,  
That all the glory of the universe  
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane  
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays  
That shine from countless sources. Tear  
away  
The blinds of superstition; let the light  
Pour through fair windows broad as Truth  
itself  
And high as God.

Why should the spirit peer  
Through some priest-curtained orifice, and  
grope  
Along dim corridors of doubt, when all  
The splendor from unfathomed seas of space  
Might bathe it with the golden waves of  
Love?

Sweep down the cobwebs of worn-out beliefs,  
And throw your soul wide open to the light  
of Reason and of Knowledge. Tune your ear  
To all the wordless music of the stars  
And to the voice of Nature, and your heart  
shall turn to truth and goodness, as the  
plant

TURNS to the sun. A thousand unseen hands  
Reach down to help you to their peace-  
crowned heights.

And all the forces of the firmament  
Shall forth your strength. Be not afraid  
To thrust aside half-truths and grasp the  
whole."

When this poem was first written several years ago by a then rising young poetess of Milwaukee, Wis., it was entitled "Progress," but it has been rechristened and now hangs embossed and in a gilded frame of my memory as "The New Creed." What can be more edifying or more beautiful than the cultivation of the knowledge of the 'glories of the universe?' Surely they are diverse enough to be filtered through "many windows" of many hues; in fact, the utmost capacity of all the senses may be employed. It has been asserted that poetry, painting and music are one gift, or are the outcome of one divine longing for expression. To these we might add many others, as there is an inborn desire in every human being to create and give expression to thoughts sublime of some kind, and knowledge of them must come through diverse channels. "Not the narrow pane of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays that shine from countless sources." We must be broad-minded and liberal, capable of grasping the good in everything and everybody, and thus by constantly exercising these higher, nobler thoughts, choke out all the bad ones, and "a thousand unseen hands reach down to help us!"

"Tune your ear to all the wordless music of the stars and to the voice of Nature!" Of all the seasons of the year this present is the one when hope should more, perhaps, than at any other, make the arm strong, the heart light, the head clear and the future look promising. Learn to invoke the spirit of laughter and song from the heart of Nature, and call forth a melody of sweet sounds from things which are mute to other imagi-  
naries.

Behold the child with roses in its cheek, laughter upon its lips and song in its heart, upon the horizon of whose eyes and mind not a single care or evil thought occurs to mar the natural happiness—and read a sermon therein! Let those who will "peer through priest-curtained orifice." There are grander thoughts and expressions all about and surrounding us constantly, reaching down to help us to their "peace-crowned heights." It is evidenced in the garden beds where daffodils and buttercups are hiding heads of gold; on the slender spires of hyacinthe bells; where the pansy rises, smiling, from the dead, and blooms where chalice heads of lilies of the valley droop; where violets blink; where tulips glow.

There is E'en-er music on every wind that blows, a symphony of soft winds; a "gloria" in the air and "Te Deums" everywhere. The Germans say that where they sing, there may you safely rest, and that the devils music of any kind, we can imagine that his satanic bigness, from what we hear of him, will have no rose gardens, no shady bower, no singing choir or sounding orchestras. They all stand for something higher, grander, nobler, than what he is made to represent.

You will all remember the story told by a recent lecturer, of a young girl who was walking out one beautiful spring day with her mother. The robins were just commencing their migrations, and the young girl full of life and happiness, seeing one for the first time, said: "Oh! mother, see—the first robin of the spring!" "Yes," said the mother, in a complaining and unnatural voice, "I have just been thinking how tired we would be of them before another month."

A very narrow pane, indeed, that illuminates such a soul!

We invite you to a healthy, happy enjoyment of all these wonder-working things. Even the snail feels the throb of life at springtide, when the jonquils and violets have been wooed from their winter's sleep by the soft whisperings of the warm south winds, which bear upon their pinions news of the coming resurrection for all bloom and verdure. The hardy and sturdy little flowers have roused themselves and defy the uncertainties of April weather, proclaiming that the snow and ice and freezing air (the evils of life) have not killed beauty and fragrance the loves and friendships of individuals—the brotherhood of man—the courage that springs from hope and trust) from the earth; and that the time of bloom and life and the increase yielded by the

roses to the gentle breezes of summer is not far away.

The peach trees will soon be turning a marvelous pink; the spotless white of the dogwood will spangle the forests and the jasmine will fill the air along the hillsides. The leaves that shuddered and shriveled and drifted down, to be swept into brown and rustling drifts by the chilling blasts of November—like sordid regrets of the past—have disappeared.

The few withered ones that have clung so bravely through the pelting snows and shrieking blasts of winter, to the limb on which they fluttered green and glorious last summer, will soon be pushed off at last to make room for the leaves of the coming summer—like faithful old men and women who sometimes hold to their places and duties, through darkness and tumult, to be thrust aside by a new generation as brighter and better days begin to shine.

The sorrows and sins; the lost opportunities and faded and withered hopes of last summer; the grief and darkness and mournful days of last winter have gone with the leaves that fell and have been blown away and beaten to pieces. Another spring, all glorious and beautiful, the long shining days of a new summer are before us; new opportunities and hopes will bloom day by day with the putting forth of new leaves on the old trees, the budding and blossoming of the flowers. Each day will be ours as it passes; each morning as we throw open our casement to the dawn's glad surprise—which loses none of its freshness from year to year—it is ours to live, to start anew as though time were not, except for this day; but ours no more, except in memory, after it has passed.

The lesson is as old as the changing of the seasons, but many there are who will not read this most beautiful and eloquent of messages, in the oldest and greatest of all books—the book that the Creator has spread before us in the infinite firmament, too wide and high for comprehension; in the things all about us, too minute and delicate for our understanding—the great book of nature—challenging our searching and wonder continually; teaching us constantly; providing us with new wisdom and unfolding to us new beauty hour by hour.

Instead of singing of the "days gone by" why not change the wording for the days of the present? The apples are just as rich and mellow, as fragrant and juicy. The pathways wind through the grain and the birds sing just as sweetly. The clover throws off the same perfume and the blue of the sky has not paled, but the trouble with most of us is that we allow our hearts to grow old and become choked with briars and weeds until we do not look upon these things as we did when our "happy hearts brimmed over, in the days gone by."

O! the days gone by! O! the days gone by!  
The apples in the orchard, and the pathway  
through the rye;  
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of  
the quail  
As he piped across the meadows sweet as any  
nightingale;

When the bloom was on the clover, and the  
blue was in the sky.

And my heart brimmed over, in the days  
gone by."

PERCISEL.

EASILY GAINS FAVOR.

Some Wonderful Things Right in  
This City.

An Experience of Mr. Peter Smith That Others  
Might Well Wish to be Their Own.

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids, the scientific kidney remedy and backache cure, is daily gaining favor in Massillon. No medicine has ever been sold in Massillon for kidney ailments, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility that has gained such popular favor as Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. F. E. Seaman, the druggist, reports most excellent results from persons who have used Kid-ne-oids. We give you the experience of Mr. Peter Smith, who is employed in Hovey, Snyder & Co.'s works and resides at 235 North street, who recommends Morrow's Kid-ne-oids as follows:

"After suffering four or five years off and on with pains across the small of my back and with rheumatism in my joints and experimenting with many kinds of kidney remedies and others said to be good for rheumatism and backache, without being benefited, I had about made up my mind that nothing would reach the seat of my troubles and that I would be compelled to suffer on, but the use of Morrow's Kid-ne-oids for a few days has changed my mind. If I had known of this remedy sooner it would have saved a great deal of unnecessary suffering, for Kid-ne-oids have relieved me entirely of kidney backache and the rheumatism pains in my joints is hardly worth speaking of. I have used one package only but I am going to purchase a box of Kid-ne-oids at Seaman's drug store and continue to use them, for I know they are just what I need. I have told my fellow workmen about Morrow's Kid-ne-oids and will recommend them to all who are afflicted with backache and rheumatism."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are Yellow Tablets (not pills) and are put up in wooden boxes, which contain enough for about two weeks' treatment and sell at fifty cents a box at F. E. Seaman's drug store. A descriptive booklet will be mailed upon request by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

Pneumonia, la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough readily yield to One Minute Cough Cure. Use this remedy in time and save a doctor's bill—or undertaker's. Rider & Snyder.

KIDNEY DISEASES are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a guaranteed remedy or money refunded. Rider & Snyder.

If you have piles, CURE them. No use undergoing horrible operations that simply remove the results of the disease without disturbing the disease itself. Place your confidence in DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It has never failed to cure orators. Rider & Snyder.

Scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas and other distressing eruptive diseases yield quickly and permanently to the cleansing, purifying power of Burdock Blood Bitters.

## CLAIMED SHE NODDED.

Mrs. George Accused of Coaching Witnesses.

## THE STATEMENT STRICKEN OUT.

Court Would Not Allow the Prosecutor's Allegation to Stand—Witness Testified to Seeing a Man in Woman's Apparel on Way From Place of Murder.

CANTON, April 21.—The defense for Mrs. George put on the stand a witness who testified that she saw a man in a long black mackintosh and cape, wearing a white sailor hat, passing her house, which is one of the routes from the Althouse home to the center of the city, soon after the shooting of Saxton.

This evidence was intended to corroborate a witness who testified Wednesday that a "man in black" was seen approaching the Althouse home. Newton George, the 17 year old son of the accused, testified, as to the intimate relations between his mother and Saxton. Quite a number of court records were introduced in evidence.

There was a sensation in court when Prosecutor

## STORIES OF HEROISM

PHILIPPINE WARFARE AS SEEN FROM THE RANKS.

**Dra. Victories as Viewed by a Pennsylvania Volunteer—Treachery and Ignorance of the Natives—How the Revolt Was Planned.**

[Special Correspondence.]

MANILA, March 18.—During the last few weeks Manila has witnessed a scene of terror, but the terror has been confined largely to the treacherous natives, who are solely responsible for the troubled state of affairs in the city and on these islands. In every case the insurgents and their allies have suffered for their devilry, and while their sub-



FALSE FLAG OF TRUCE.

jection, so far as it has already been accomplished, has been bought at the cost of the blood of American soldiers; it is certain that the honor and integrity of our nation have been upheld by the utmost valor of our soldiers.

At every point our victories against the overwhelming insurgent hordes have been complete. The signal victories won by our army in the opening days of the fight have been followed by others just as brilliant. Our soldiers have shown the ignorant, superstitious and fanatical Filipinos some new points in the art of warfare, and while we are showing them the way to liberty by a hard route it has been rendered necessary, for the conflict is one of their own making.

For a long time prior to the outbreak it had been evident that the natives intended to resist our rule. Both within and without the city the insurgents had been organizing and arming. Under Spanish rule it was almost impossible for them to effect any organization within the city. The Spanish secret service had the city under perfect control, and any suspicious act on the part of the natives was certain to land them in prison, perhaps the Lunetta. Our soldiers, not being fully acquainted with the language, have been working under many disadvantages, but lately we have established an efficient secret service. A large number of Spanish soldiers and officers, about 300 trustworthy natives and a number of Chinese are now in the employ of our secret department, and our leaders are kept fully advised of the moves of the insurgents and their allies.

Some time before the outbreak came our officials had full information. According to the insurgent plans, there was to be an uprising both within and without the city, but in most cases where an uprising was planned the schemes miscarried. The outbreak was precipitated prematurely by the trouble out at the Nebraska camp. According to the plans of the natives the uprising was to take place three days after it really came. The precipitation of the outbreak broke the force somewhat and made things easier for our forces. The insurgents were not fully prepared for the outbreak, and in consequence the insurgent allies in the city failed.

Ever since our occupation of Manila there has been great activity among the insurgents, and our authorities have done little to frustrate their secret work. Within the city the Catapunan society and the Filipino Social club have been arming the natives and secret meetings have been held all over the city. Insurgent officers and soldiers have been allowed to enter and leave the city at will, and in every part of the town insurgent recruiting offices have been openly conducted. Arms and ammunition have been collected in all sections. The insurgent leaders have openly conducted the recruiting and arming of their forces and, all along, have openly shown their hostility to our occupation. When we look back over the time which has elapsed since our occupation, it is seen that from the very hour of our coming a conflict with the insurgent hordes has been unavoidable. What would have been an easy matter six months ago has today resolved itself into a troublesome question.

It seems sheer ignorance on the part of the insurgents to have attempted to make any stand against our army. For many years the Spaniards succeeded in holding the natives well in hand, and our easy conquest of the Spaniards naturally gave us a superiority over them and indicated that we were better capable of taking care of the insurgents than the former rulers of these islands. But the natives did not look at the matter in that light. To the insurgent leaders our occupation meant the loss of position and influence. Consequently they have all along made superhuman efforts to rally their dusky countrymen for a stand against the Americans. The ignorant and fanatical natives have readily been made to believe the most unreasonable things. Aguinaldo has taught his people that he is invulnerable and that he cannot be stopped by a bullet. The interior tribes, who fight with bows and arrows, spears

and shields, have been induced to join the insurgents, and nothing has been left undone by the leaders to make a great fight against our army, but all these efforts have been unavailing.

About Manila the insurgent army num-

bered not less than 100,000 men, but even these overwhelming numbers were unable to accomplish anything. The unequal struggle cannot be long maintained. With the arrival of fresh troops our army will sweep the islands.

The natives are most inhuman in their modes of warfare; hence it has been found necessary for our army to resort to harsh methods in dealing with them. They murder all prisoners, fire on our ambulance wagons and under cover of the white flag attempt to decoy our soldiers within range and then shoot them down. Other treacherous methods are employed, but in spite of all the insurgents have been effectively beaten at every point. They fight with the desperation of a forlorn hope, and as fast as one native falls there is another to take his gun and resume the fight. Their aim, however, is bad. They cannot shoot, and hence our advances under fire have been made without any great losses, while thousands of the fleeing insurgents have been killed and wounded.

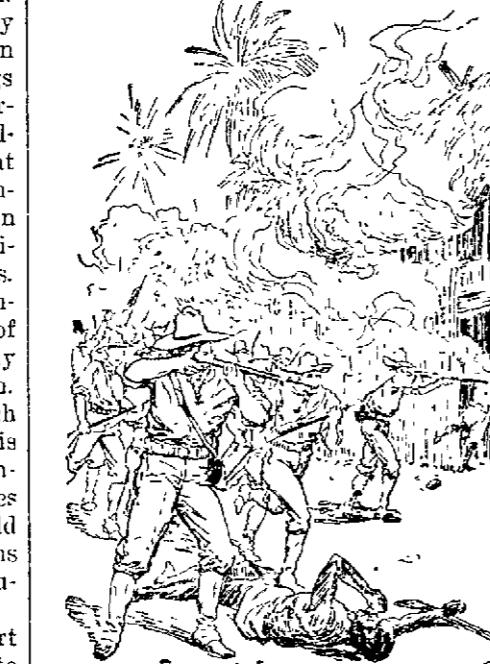
Following up the victories gained during the first few days of the fight, our army has succeeded in beating the insurgents at every point. The bombardment and capture of Cocolocan were brilliant achievements. Cocolocan is located on the line of the Manila and Dagupan railroad, three miles from Manila, and here are situated the machine shops, car shops and general offices of the road. After the first day's fight the insurgents before New Manila massed at Cocolocan and fortified that position strongly. Strong re-enforcements were sent down from Malolo and the insurgents prepared for a stand. For several days Cocolocan was shelled by the guns of our fleet and by the land batteries. Finally, on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 10, there was a final bombardment. The Monterey threw great 12 inch shells into the insurgent positions, and the Charleston, Callao and Dewey joined in the bombardment, while 14 guns of the Utah artillery and three guns of the Sixth United States artillery did effective work. The bombardment was followed up by a magnificent charge by the Third United States artillery, armed as infantry; First Idaho, First Montana, and Twentieth Kansas. The insurgents fled, and the American flag was hoisted over the town.

There has been severe fighting beyond the Santolan water station, and General King's brigade before Old Manila has been fighting every day since the outbreak occurred. In all directions the country has been desolated by fire. The natives have sought refuge within the insurgent lines and are starving. No native is allowed to leave or enter Manila. Within the city the natives are constantly on the alert for an opportunity to make an outbreak.

During the last few days the insurgents have made numerous attempts to burn the city, and in some sections great damage has been done. The fires are started with the idea of drawing the soldiers to them, so that an opportunity for an outbreak will be presented in some other district. In this the natives have thus far failed, but it is not safe to appear on the streets at night, for the treacherous insurgents are hidden, ready to murder.

There has been some hot fighting in Tondo during the last few days. Several days ago a body of insurgents slipped past our lines by coming down the beach and through the canals when the tide was out. They secreted themselves in Tondo, and were there discovered by our men. There was a hot fight, in which over 50 natives were killed and over 300 were captured. Tondo and Sampaloc, tough native districts, have since been fired by our men. They were towns built of bamboo and were quickly blotted out.

In all the fighting since the outbreak the heroism of our men and officers has been superlative. At every opportunity they alike distinguished themselves. Already we have lost quite heavily, and a number of brave officers are num-



MAGNIFICENT CHARGE.

bered among our dead. Others have fallen, wounded while leading their men on to victory. When the personal incidents of this struggle shall be written, there will be many stories of individual heroism told to the world. There are yet here in our Philippine army many heroes unknown to fame.

There is much speculation in the army as to the probable effect of the coming of the commissioners, but all are united in the demand that henceforth these islands shall be retained as American territory. Now that they have, for the second time within a few months, been consecrated by the blood of our soldiers, all possibilities of their being turned over to the Filipino savages have been dispelled.

WILLIAM GILBERT IRWIN.

Among the 3,405 newspapers printed in Germany 68 are in foreign languages, including 39 Polish, 19 Danish and 7 French journals.

Great fight against our army, but all these efforts have been unavailing.

About Manila the insurgent army num-

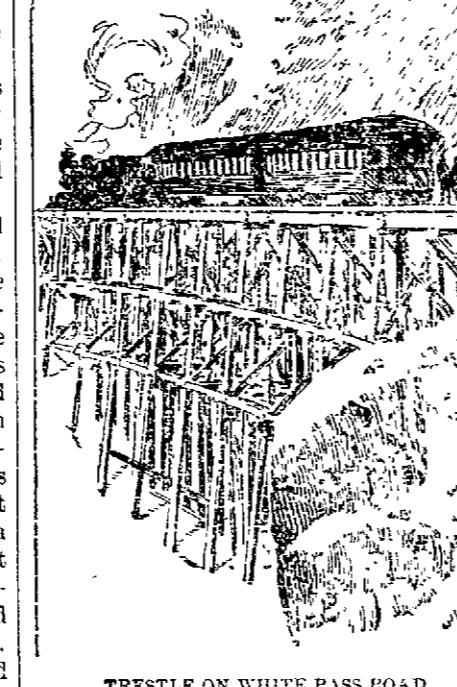
## WHITE PASS SUMMIT.

## OPENING OF THE RAILROAD UP THE STEEP MOUNTAIN TRAIL.

**A Marvelous Feat of Engineering. Bridging Chasms and Laying Tracks Mid Ice and Snow—Protection Against Avalanches.**

[Special Correspondence.]

SKAGWAY, Alaska, March 22.—Engineering skill has at last conquered the terrible White Pass and nullified its dangers and difficulties. Over its snow-clad and frowning summit now run in safety the trains of the White Pass and Yukon railroad, which was recently com-



TRESTLE ON WHITE PASS ROAD

pleted and opened to the public to a point 25 miles from this place. The occasion of the formal opening of the road was one of great rejoicing, not only in Skagway, but throughout this section of Alaska, and well it might be, since it marked the consummation of one of the most difficult feats of engineering skill and most hazardous of enterprises in this land, where daring deeds are the daily tasks of thousands, and where difficulties unknown in other lands are encountered at every step.

It was the first holiday in Skagway and was celebrated with a great hurrah, in which everybody, regardless of race, color, creed or politics, enthusiastically participated. On the day the road was opened for traffic the officials ran an excursion up the pass to the summit, inviting the mayor of the town, the common council, prominent American and Canadian citizens and newspaper correspondents. There was a banquet given by the railroad people on the summit, in which participated the 100 invited guests who had been conveyed up the mountain side in two hours, which formerly took the strongest man two months to climb. American and Canadian officials fraternized, everybody had only good things to say about everybody else, and all hands sang praises to the enterprise of the White Pass and Yukon railroad.

When the building of a railroad to the summit of White Pass was first proposed, the idea was ridiculed. "It is impossible," said the skeptics. There are perhaps other railroads—notably in the Rocky mountains, the Sierras and in South America—where bridges have been thrown across wider and deeper chasms and where there are longer tunnels, but nowhere in railroad construction have the physical and climatic conditions been apparently more insurmountable. Here was built a railroad amidst snow and ice up the side of a mountain until an altitude of 2,883 feet was reached, through a pass noted for its blizzards and where a temperature of 32 degrees below zero is warm, and bridging wide crevasses in the glaciers and gorges of the mountain rocks whose depth almost defied the eye to penetrate. The danger from avalanches, which sometimes sweep down the mountain side with terrific force, carrying to destruction all before them, was one of the most difficult problems to be solved. The railroad people believe they have absolutely protected their line from the possibility of disaster from this cause. No chances have been taken, and the most remote cause of attack from snowslides in that narrow trail, where surprises are most sudden and most destructive, have been provided against. Altogether it is a marvelous piece of engineering, and its safety and stability seem assured.

The opening of this road makes Skagway the real gateway to the goldfields of the Klondike and the upper Yukon, whose resources have been by no means exhausted. Indeed it is believed that not a tithe of the vast mineral wealth of these sections has yet been taken out. Steamers from Seattle, Portland and San Francisco come regularly to this port, and the gold seeker will now find it easy to get over the hitherto most difficult part of the trip to Dawson. Now he can ride in a comfortable car and have his supplies transported, instead of toiling slowly and painfully, amid snow and ice, up the steep mountain trail, where hundreds of people have perished from fatigue and cold.

People who have no personal knowledge of this country can have but a dim conception of what this railroad means to the miners and indeed to all the people of Alaska. It means not only safety, speed and comfort to the individual traveler, but that the man of moderate means can now take with him an abundance of supplies at reasonable cost. It means that there can be no such thing as famine in the goldfields, for the merchants and traders can now take in supplies the year around.

The road is already doing a thriving business in both passenger and freight traffic. The trains usually consist of three cars, and but one trip is made each day to the summit. Surveys and other preliminary work for an extension are well under way, it being the purpose of the White Pass and Yukon company to push forward vigorously its line into the heart of the gold country.

LOX WEATHERBY.

## FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Friends of Judge I. H. Taylor Working Up a Boom.

A special from Canton to the Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "It is more than probable that Judge I. H. Taylor, of Carrollton, who is presiding at the George murder trial, will become a candidate for judge of the supreme court on the Republican ticket. Since the George trial has been on friends of the judge have been quietly working up a boom for him and it is likely it will be launched very shortly. Judge Taylor was asked by a Plain Dealer representative if he would be a candidate this fall for the supreme bench. He said: 'I have not yet thought of announcing myself as a candidate for the supreme bench, although I appreciate the high honor of the position. I understand my friends have been working up a boom for me, but I can't say it has been with my consent. Yet, indeed, I appreciate what an honor it is to be on the supreme bench.'"

## MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Affairs of The Independent Company in a Healthy Condition.

At a meeting of the stockholders of The Independent Company, on Thursday afternoon, the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: H. C. Brown, president; E. F. Bahney, vice president; G. C. Haverstick, secretary; Prof. E. A. Jones, F. H. Snyder, R. P. Skinner and Eugene Anderson. The annual report of the business, manager showed the affairs of the company to be in a healthy condition, and the usual five per cent dividend was declared. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, G. C. Haverstick and Eugene Anderson were re-elected manager and editor, respectively, for the coming year.

## Crop Bulletin.

According to the bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture for the week ending April 17, the weather has been very favorable for farm work, and it is being pushed very fast. In the extreme northeastern part of the state, but little farm work has been done, but in most sections corn, oats and barley ground is being plowed and oats and barley are being sown. Grape vines and berry canes are found to be considerably frozen in many sections. It is thought that strawberry plants are in good condition. Pastures are starting slowly, and there is little feed as yet. The season has been very favorable for maple sugar making. The general report is that the wheat outlook has been much improved during the warm weather, and that the fields are growing green very fast, particularly on early sown, well fertilized ground.

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LOX WEATHERBY.

Little, neglected scratches and wounds frequently result in blood-poisoning. Bitter heat them quickly with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, a thoroughly antiseptic application with a record of always curing piles, old ulcers, sores, cuts, wounds and skin diseases. Rider & Snyder.

## Drink Grain-O.

After you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grain and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25¢.

Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doan's Ointment cured me quickly, after doc tors had failed." C. F. Cornwell, Valley street, Saugerties, N. Y.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

## INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

## WANTED.

A SALARIED assistant in all large towns and small cities, active, educated, active, intelligent, ladies preferred. Work light. Nothing to carry or deliver. Little references and business experience. Will be directed from here to visit ladies and others. Address for 15 days, A. Thompson, General Delivery, Cleveland, O.

A GENTS—4100 W.—High and dry—guaranteed good men to sell. Address: B. H. Building Machine Co., for cooling refrigerators, guaranteed 50% cheaper than ice—indestructible, everlasting. Every owner of a refrigerator buys them, as the saving of ice in one month more than pay for machine. Having over 5000 in use. President of the U. S. Patent Office and Agent. No competition. Exclusive territory—using good salmons. Write today and secure your territory before it is taken. Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

A GENTS—Lady and gentleman agents to sell baking powder. Favorable terms and permanent liberal commissions. Same as Myers Mfg. Co., 2121 Erie street, Cleveland.

E VERYBODY to know that W. A. Hanna is prepared to clean your wall paper and make it look new at a very reasonable price. Call 234. Farmers' phone and leave your order.

F LANGE TURNER—Appt immediately. Columbian Boiler Works, 16th and Main, Canton.

G IRL—For general housework. Inquire at 115 W. Main street.

G IRL—Competent girl, for general house-work. Inquire at 115 W. Main street.

G IRL—A strong girl for general house-work. Inquire at 115 W. Main street.

G IRL—A competent girl, for house-work. Inquire at 115 W. Main street.

L ADY and Gentleman Travellers, salary guaranteed. Address: E. J. Dwyer, General Delivery, Massillon, O.

P APER HANGERS—Three good first class paper hangers at City Wall Paper and Paint Store, No. 8 N. Erie street.

P OSITION—A woman with a child 11 months old, wishes a position as housekeeper. Address Mrs. Henry Eisner, Crystal Spring, O.

S ALES MAN: salary from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per month. Good place to work. Inquire of Joseph Cole, 115 W. Main street.

S PLIT FENCE POSTS—100 ft. long, 4 in. square, 1 in. thick. Also 100 ft. long, 4 in. square, 2 in

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

A pension of \$14 has been granted to John E. Clark, of this city.

E. J. McBride will give a recital at the Armory during the last week in May.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the office of Conrad, Dangler and Brown. Call 132.

A Bell telephone, No. 152, has been placed in the residence of Dr. C. H. Beight, in West Main street.

Joseph Hug, who has been very ill at his Wellman street home for some time past, is very much better today.

Cameron Miller, immigrant inspector at St. Johns, Canada, has arrived in Massillon to spend a vacation of ten days.

On account of the illness of Miss Millie Kiehl, the millinery store of D. Kiehl &amp; Co., in Canal street, is in charge of Mrs. D. Kiehl.

Sixty-five new books have been purchased for the library at the Charity School, and will be soon placed upon the shelves.

Ernest M. Hall has been appointed an organizer for the Buckeye State Beneficial Association, and will shortly constitute a Lodge in this city.

The steamship Spartan Prince, from New York to Naples, on which Dr. A. P. L. Page, of this city, is a passenger, reached St. Michaels, Azore islands, on April 2.

Judge Boone held an inquest in lunacy on Mary Clark, of Leetonia, Monday, and declared her insane. Application has been made for her admission to the Massillon asylum.

The local lodge of the Protected Home Circuit met in special session Thursday evening to elect thirty-three new members. This society has now a membership of 232 in Massillon.

The postoffice department has ordered the establishment of the rural free delivery service at Shreve, Wayne county. There will be two letter carriers. The service will go into effect May 1.

Word has been received in this city of the death of M. L. DeMarrs at Coraopolis, Pa. The deceased was a member of Massillon Commandery Knights Templars, and was a former resident of this place.

The Fabian Schott property, in Richville avenue, was sold from the court house steps for \$607 to the Massillon Loan and Building Company, this morning. The foreclosure of a mortgage necessitated the sale.

A series of games has been arranged between the Massillon and Canton high school baseball teams. The opening game will be played at Meyer's lake next Saturday. A return game will be played here May 20.

The Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, is putting the finishing touches to a large addition to the erecting department of their plant, and will soon begin the construction of a new foundry building 100x200 feet in dimensions.

One of the neatest turnouts seen on Massillon streets for many a day is the new delivery wagon recently purchased by Howard Lucas, of the American Steam Laundry. The wagon was built expressly for Mr. Lucas, by a Chillicothe firm, is a model of neatness and convenience, and especially adapted to the needs of his trade.

The report of Dr. Probst, secretary of the state board of health, who was called to Millersburg to investigate the smallpox cases there, says that only four people are sick with the disease, and that the attacks are very mild. Only one death has been reported. The houses in which the patients are confined are strictly quarantined, and no fears are entertained of the disease spreading. The patients at Fredericksburg are all recovering, but one new case, and that a mild one, being reported.

On Saturday morning Russell &amp; Co. will ship via the W. &amp; L. E. A. solid through train of thirty cars, loaded with threshers and traction engines, to their northern Ohio and Michigan general agents at Toledo, O., the Arbuckle-Ryan Company. They have orders for twenty carloads additional, and a second train load may be made up later. The firm has just finished shipment of some seventy five carloads to their Pacific coast branch house at Portland, Ore. Every evening for the past month bunches of five or more cars loaded down with "Cyclone" threshers and "Russell" traction engines have been seen going out over the different lines, proving the popularity of these goods, the improved condition of business that warrants such large shipments and that the "Cyclone" thresher is no misnomer.

The Massillon camp of the Modern Woodmen of the World instituted at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Friday evening, has a membership of thirty-eight. The following officers were elected: W. E. N. Heimperly, counsel commander; William Lowe, adviser lieutenant; C. J. Duncan, banker; C. E. Wagner, clerk; John S. Lair, escort; C. L. Holt, watchman; P. O. Cecil, sentry; Dr. Maurice Smith, physician; C. B. Arthur; S. L. O'Conor and Edward Jacoby, managers; W. L. Bechtel, past counsel commander. The charter will not be closed until the first of next month.

Mrs. Robert Guy, residing on the David Lovers farm, northwest of the city, was so badly burned by an explosion of gasoline this morning that she is not expected to recover. Her seventeen-year-old daughter, Isabella Guy, was also burned about the arms and face. Mrs. Guy filled the ear of a gasoline stove, leaving uncovered, six feet away, a vessel containing a gallon of the fluid. Then she lit the stove. The flame ignited the gas arising from the gasoline in the cask six feet distant. Her clothing caught fire. Her daughter came to her assistance.

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